H. Buchler

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, MARCH 11, 1840. Vol. 2--No. 27.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

Administration Account.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of John Graham of Armagh township dec'd. Peter Close of Armagh dec'd. William Henry jun. of Armagh Ann Johnston late of Derry dec'd. John Fleming dec'd, John McFadden dec'd. John Lytle dec'd. William Henry dec'd. That the Administrators of said decedents, has filed in the Registers' Office of Mifflin County, his final Administration Account on the estate of said dec'd.—which said account will be presented to the Orphan's Court, at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on the first Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE—Register.

Register's Office, Lewistown March 3d 1840.

NOTICE.

The Notes and Book accounts of the Shoe Store of

James McDowel, Esq'r.

have been placed in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to him are requested to call and settle the same immediately. The BOOKS are now in the hands of David M'Clure Esq, who is authorized to settle the same until the first day of April next when suit will be brought on the same without respect of persons.

R. C. HALE.

February 10th, 1840.

BOOT and SHOE STORE.

Having purchased the establishment of James M'Dowell, Esq., the business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned.

Intending to employ none but the best workmen, and use only the best materials, he hopes for a continuance of former favours.

DAVID M'CLURE.

J. I. M'COY, continued as Agent.

Lewistown, Jan. 27, 1840.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street.

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and Centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved Posts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes.

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840.

WINSLOW'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

Composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs of Horehound, Bonesett and several other vegatable substances. Warranted pure from any Mineral whatever. This invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for asthma, coughs, spitting blood, whooping cough, croop or hives, consumption, chronic plurisy, hoarseness, pain and soreness of the breast, difficulty of breathing, and every other disease of the lungs and breast, can and do attest to its usefullness. Bronchets, a disease which is sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease, Bronchitis, are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegem or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflamation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the lungs. This Balsam immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflamation, fever and difficulty of breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration and a cure is soon effected.

Read the following letter from

Pittsburg, Monroe co, Nov. 9, 1839.

Mr. John M. Winslow, Druggist.

Dear Sir: I have been for a series of years afflicted with an affection of the Lungs, and a hard cough, and have many times arose in the morning as completely exhausted by excessive coughing during the night as a person would by a hard days labor. I have tried most of the popular remedies of the day, but never found relief until I met with your Balsam of Horehound. All other remedies or palativeness that I have used, leave the bowels in a congested state while yours leaves them soluble and free. This I consider a great desideratum. On taking a dose of your Balsam when going to bed, I rest quietly through the night, and my sleep is refreshing. I take pleasure in recommending your Balsam of Horehound to all those afflicted with pulmonary complaints or any disease appertaining to the lungs, and I take this opportunity to thank you for the great relief and benefit I have experienced through your instrumentality. Yours with much respect,

WM. COGSWELL.

For sale by Charles Ritz, Wm. Marks and Samuel S. Jones Lewistown, and by druggists through the country generally.

February, 12, 1839.

BLANK DEEDS For Sale at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Metropolitan Magazine,

THE MISUNDERSTANDING.

BY MRS. EDWARD THOMAS.

The Faulkners and the Granvilles were the two most considerable families in one of the largest market towns in the county of Sussex. Mr. Faulkner derived his property from a good landed estate, left him by his father, free from all embarrassment. He was a widower with an only child, a daughter. Mr. Granville's wealth, which was considerable, had been made by an industrious and strictly honorable man, a merchant, his mother's brother, who made him his heir. He had four children, one son and three daughters, and a most amiable, accomplished wife.

The two families were inseparable; and as Mrs. Granville superintended the education of her children with the aid of masters he was delighted to let the pretty little motherless Ellen Faulkner have the same opportunity of improvement as her own children, so that, to casual observers, they all appeared as one family, and the happiest and most united that could possibly be imagined; Ellen literally lived with them which was very natural, it being so much more cheerful than her own home, with no other companion than her father, who, although most indulgent, was still more intent on her future greatness than her present happiness, improving his estate in every possible way, and boasting that one day she would be the richest heiress in the neighborhood. Ellen's sweet natural, and rather humble disposition, was not in the slightest degree affected by the magnificence of her prospects; on the contrary, they seemed even to have a tendency to make her more kind-hearted and considerate towards all those who were not so fortunate; and her only pleasure was expending all her pocket money among the indigent and necessitous. Thus she became the perfect idol with every person who knew her.

Things went on in a state of uninterrupted and calm happiness several years, till Charles Granville was old enough to go to college, having chosen the church for a profession, and the girls emerging simultaneously into womanhood, when a cloud passed over the sunshine of their prosperity, in the fatal and unexpected discovery that Mr Granville had been speculating for a long time, and was all but ruined. It was a dreadful blow to the famity; but as they had never been insolent or arrogant in their behavior, the sympathy was universal for their sudden distress. Mrs. Granville sat about instantly retrenching all expenses, in which she was cheerfully and ably assisted by all her family, it having been the strongest point in her system of education to impress on their minds the transitory nature of riches, and the necessity of self-exertion and resignation under reverse of fortune.

Mr. Granville immediately joined a brother in a good way of business in London, the proceeds of his share enabling him still to fulfil Charle's wish of going to college. Mrs. Granville and her daughters soon became reconciled to the outward change in their circumstances, their minds, as heretofore, furnishing all their actual enjoyment.

Mr. Faulkner generously resolved, from the first, that the change of fortune should not make any difference in their intimacy, but, despite his good resolution, it did. He struggled to behave just the same, but it was attended with a painful degree of restraint, which made visiting them irksome; insensibly, too, his language about them changed; he was frequently heard to speak of those "poor creatures the Granvilles," till at last his daily visits became, indeed, like "angel's few and far between." Ellen went on with them the same as ever, and was a great comfort to them all; but as her father's wealth increased, and she began to be sought after also, from the extreme beauty of her person and amiable manners, the neighborhood grew jealous of her being monopolized by the Granvilles, and hinted to Mr. Faulkner that if he wished her to make a match suitable to her expectations, he ought really to insist on her visiting more generally. It was a great grief to Ellen to see less of such dear friends but Mrs. Granville herself enforced the necessity of entire obedience to her father.

About this time Charles came home from Cambridge very ill, with every symptom of a rapid decline. It was imputed to grief and over exertion in study. What ever it was he kept it most profoundly to himself, and seemed quite indifferent about his recovery.

As soon as Ellen heard the sad news, she determined to share the fatigue of nursing him, in common with his own family, who were overwhelmed at this addition to their sorrows. It was the first prospect of a separation among them, and death came in his bitterest, most trying form. Her father did not object to her showing every attention in her power under this affliction. Indeed, he had had some painful misgivings lately about the gratitude and Christianity of his conduct towards them; and the sentence, "do unto others as you would they should do unto you," actually seemed to be engraven on his very brain, to haunt him every moment, either sleeping or waking; he felt himself getting an old man, and knew there was another account to be rendered, besides the accumulation of pounds, shillings, and pence,—in fact, that he might soon be summoned where the just man would have greater weight than the rich one; and where the only money which would bear interest there, was that which had been expended on the poor and needy. "For he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and he will repay him thereof."

"Go Ellen, go! say all that is kind from me to them, and mind that you send for every thing that may be wanted for the comfort and the accommodation of the invalid; and tell him I will come to see him as soon as he gets well enough to bear a visitor. It will be a satisfaction to his poor family, having you to share their misery; and you are a dear noble girl to wish to do so. Ah! I often envy the strength of mind you display in being able to behave just the same to them."

"How do you mean dear papa, just the same? Are they not the same to me. It was not their money I loved. O no! were they reduced to a garret they would be the same to me."

"Would to God, my child, I could feel and act as you do; but Mr. Granville's reverse of fortune blighted one of the dearest hopes I had, I used to picture the possibility of you and Charles one day being united, till it became the only subject on which I could dwell with delight. Poor Charles! I always loved him, and even now, if it were to please the Almighty to restore him, and he could get into the church, I do not know that I should even now object to the match—that is, if you both wished it; for I begin to think that money is not so essential to happiness as I once did, but, unfortunately, we never find anything likely to be really conducive to our earthly enjoyment until it is almost too late to benefit by the discovery which alas! is but too truly the case just now; or how opportunely does the living offer itself for a purchaser, and who so able to buy it as myself, and who so truly deserving of it as Charles Granville? but it is too late—he is dying—and you are both indifferent to each other."

Charles had had a very bad night, was in a high state of fever, and his family absorbed in the most agonizing grief, when Ellen arrived. Doctor Thornton who had been in attendence all night, was taking a cup of coffee in the little back parlor previous to giving the opinion so fearfully anticipated by his sorrowing family, and yet which he felt it imperative to pronounce.

The moment the physician is called upon to give a candid but unfavorable opinion is a moment of extreme and mental suffering to him, however he may professionaly be able to disguise it. The earnest anxious eye, fixed on his face, the tremulous grasp of the hand, the voice faltering between hope and despair, all tend to unman his resolution, and he feels that he is considered by every member of the family as if he sentenced the sufferrer to death, when he might have pronounced a reprieve. Such was the position of the kind-hearted Doctor Thornton, when Ellen hurriedly entered the room where he was seated in thoughtful meditation.

"They have sent me," and her voice faltered with strong emotion, "to learn your decision, because they said I possessed so much fortitude. Oh! Doctor Thornton, you see their mistake; it is only before him I try to command myself, but it nearly breaks my heart. Oh! it is too much!" she exclaimed bursting into tears; "I feel it will kill me. Would to God it may! If he dies they will all have something to love still; but Oh! I shall be most forlorn. Oh, Doctor Thornton dear, kind doctor Thornton—Charles Granville was all to me."

"How do you mean!—you surely do not love him?"

"Since he is dying alas! I am not ashemed to confess, that since I first knew what it was to love any thing in this world I have loved only him Oh! I pray and weep for his recovery, till Heaven is weary of my sorrow."

"You never told him of your affection?"

"He never asked me, and let me entreat that you never mention what only escaped me in the inadvertency of excessive grief. I should not like Charles, dying as he is, to have any reason to think ill or meanly of me. Oh! I could not endure it—indeed I could not—it would kill me quite,"

"Oh, my dear child," said the doctor, affectionately taking her hand, "if this had but been known sooner, what misery might have been spared to all parties! My dear sweet Miss Faulkner, poor Charles is actually dying of what he considers a hopeless attachment. He told me so only last night in the strictest confidence, enjoining me to reveal it to you after he was no more, as the idea even of your pity and regret was consolatory to his poor heart."

"Oh, Doctor Thornton save him—save him if possible! Surely it cannot be too late—he is so young, he must recover. Oh why did he not tell me he loved! He might have known from every action of mine to him and his family, how truly, how deeply I loved and venerated them. Would I had guessed his secret! But how could I, alas! so cold, so reserved in his manner to me, so different to what he was when we were all happy children together! how have I deplored the change! I thought I had almost become an object of aversion to him."

"Shame sealed his tongue—the dread of being thought mercenary. How could he indeed aspire to the hand of the wealthy Miss Faulkner?—the richest heiress in the neighborhood—the lovely, the courted—the poor, the dependent Charles Granville Who would have given him credit for the purity, the disinterestedness of that love, which was the first and will be the last wish of his heart which has 'grown with, his growth, and strengthened with his strength,' which has wasted his youth, and conducted him to an untimely grave? Had your father been equally unfortunate in his affairs, or had you never been born to more wealth than the lavish hand of nature bestowed upon you, then indeed, he would proudly have offered, in exchange for the loss of fortune, a gift that money cannot purchase—the affection of a warm, honorable, and sincere heart, and toiled with unabated delight for the support and comfor of his idolized wife. These are the sentiments, these are the feelings of a man, an ornament to the world, an example of everything that is noble and exalted, and yet one whom (were it to please the Almighty to restore to our prayers) your own father would scorn because he is poor, because his hopes, his expectations were blasted, through the folly, the imprudence of others. And thus it is in life, that the innocent suffer for the faults and vices of the guilty and cold-hearted."

"You wrong my father—indeed you do. He loves Charles—he wishes for his recovery—he pants to call him his son."

"If that is really the case, I trust the Almighty will second my humble efforts to restore him, but I need not say that any sudden emotion of joy or sorrow may prove fatal to him in his present debilitated State; we must administer the smallest quantity of hope at first, my dear child, only allowing him to know the whole truth when he is not likely to be overwhelmed by such a flood of unexpected joy. Do not reveal our conversation to any branch of his family, and more than all, trust to God and do not despair!"

It was Ellen's turn to sit up with the invalid that night. The old nurse had long fallen into a comfortable sleep in the easy chair. Mrs. Granville and her daughters had been prevailed upon by her to retire, and endeavor to rest, with a strict promise that should any thing happen, she would wake them all instantly. Charles, too, dropt off into a quiet slumber; he did not know who was to sit by him, as Ellen had carefully concealed herself behind the bed-curtains. Then, when all was still, in the deep midnight she knelt down by that bed on which was stretched her dying lover, and prayed long and fervently for his recovery. In the intensity of her emotion she unconsciously exclaimed—"O my God! restore him—in mercy restore him—or take me too!"

He heard those precious words; they fell like manna in the wilderness of his despairing mind! Fewer words than even those, if fraught with so much love and hope have been able to snatch the victim from the grasp of death. They saved Charles Granville from the grave! He placed his thin trembling hand softly on the head of the still prostrate and sobbing girl, exclaiming, in a voice of deep tenderness "Ellen! dearest, blessed Ellen! I'm not asleep—I heard that sweet prayer—I know your love—O how words are necessary to make us happy when they come from the heart!"

"O Charles!—my own Charles!—now you know all! O, I am rejoiced!—you must you will get better now!"

"I am better, dearest Ellen—I feel almost well. O, Ellen, you have saved my life; how shall I ever repay you? Would that my mother knew it!—I cannot rest till she knows how happy I am. Go, dear Ellen, and bring our mother here—she cannot be asleep—it is impossible!—no mother could sleep when she thought her only son was dying."

The words "our mother!" thrilled to the very soul of Ellen Faulkner, as she stepped softly out of the room to summon Mrs Granville.

It was as Charles predicted, she was not asleep, she was not even undressed, nor was the bed at all deranged; she was walking hastily up and down the chamber, her eyes red and swollen with heavy weeping. All Charles's letters lay open on the table, blistered with recent tears, which showed the sorrowfulness of her late employment. At sight of Ellen she thought he must be worse and was hurrying off in extreme agitation.

"My dear Mrs. Granville, do not alarm yourself—Charles is much better, indeed he is; he wants to see you; he has something particular to tell you, which he thinks will give you pleasure."

Here Ellen's voice faltered and her cheeks became suffused with the deepest blushes; but Mrs. Granville was too much absorbed in her own distress to notice her extraordinary emotion.

"My dear Ellen, it is very kind in you to endeavor to conceal the truth, but you cannot deceive me; a mother's heart is prophetic, and mine, alas! only too plainly tells me my boy is dying!"

"Mamma! dearest mamma!—for such I used to call you, and such you have ever been to your grateful Ellen—come, and see—you cannot imagine the blessed change in our dear patient."

And she affectionately hurried Mrs. Granville off to the invalid's room. One short fond whisper from him to his mother, when Ellen found herself in her arms, and felt her gushing tears warm upon her cheek. "Ellen—my darling Ellen!—my own, sweet, precious child! blessings—blessings on you for ever!—O that you could see the gratitude of a mother's heart!"

A few days after this affecting scene Charles was so much recovered that Dr. Thornton (who took the liveliest interest in his welfare and that of Ellen's) allowed Mr. Faulkner to pay his long promised visit. The old man, with tears of unaffected joy, confirmed the hopes his daughter had raised and that summer Charles was so entirely recovered as to become the husband of Ellen, and the possessor of the living with one of the sweetest parsonages in the world.

Indeed it is a matter of perfect astonishment, sometimes, to a casual observer, to see how rapidly a recovery takes place, even from the brink of the grave, when the corroding cause of sorrow is removed from the mind. Such was Charles's case; he was dying of despair. The moment hope took possession of his heart all his gloomy ideas vanished, a train of pleasing fancies succeeded them, his body sympathised in the agreeable change, and from that instant he gradually grew better, simply because he felt he had something worth living for.

Mr. Granville's affairs became considerably improved about this time, he having been taken into full partnership with his brother, with an equal share of the business; and profiting by his sad experience, he became a rich and prudent man, purchased their former dear old house, and lived to the close of his days in peace and happiness, in the bosom of his family, enjoying to the last the friendship of Mr. Faulkner.

JACQELINE.

BY HEARY W. LONGFELLOW

Death lies on her, like an untimely frost—
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.—*Shakspeare.*

"Dear mother is it not the bell I hear?"

"Yes my child; the bell for morning prayers. It is Sunday to day."

"I had forgotten it. But now all days are alike to me—Hark! it sounds again—louder—louder. Open the windows, for I love the sound. There; the sunshine and the fresh morning air revive me. And the church bell—oh mother— it reminds me of the holy Sabbath mornings by the Loire—so calm so hushed, so beautiful! Now give me my prayer-book, and draw the curtain back that I may see the green trees and the church spire. I feel better to day dear mother."

It was a bright cloudless morning in August. The dew still glistened on the trees; and a slight breeze wafted to the sick chamber of Jacqeline, the song of the birds, the rustle of the leaves, and the solemn chime of the church-bells. She had been raised up in bed, and reclining upon the pillow, was gazing wistfully upon the quiet scenes without. Her mother gave her the prayer-book, and then turned away to hide the tear that stole down her cheek.

At length the bells ceased. Jacqueline crossed herself, and kissed a pearl crucifix that hung around her neck, and opened the silver clasps of her missal. For a time she seemed wholly absorbed in her devotions. Her lips moved, but no sound audible. At intervals the solemn voice of the priest was heard at a distance, and then the confused response of the congregation, dying away in articulate murmers. Ere long the thrilling chant of the Catholic service broke upon the ear. At first it was low, solemn and indistinct; then it became more earnest and entreating, as if interceding, and imploring pardon for sin; and then arose louder and louder, full, harmonious, majestic, as it wafted the song of praise to heven, and suddenly ceased. Then the sweet tones of the organ were heard—trembling, thrilling, and rising higher and higher, and filling the whole air with their rich melodious music. What exquisite accords!—what noble harmonies! —what touching pathos? The soul of the sick girl acemed to kindle into more ardent devotion, and to be wrapt away to heaven in the full harmonious chorus, as it swelled onward, doubling and redoubling, and rolling upward in a full burst of rapturous devotion! Then all was hushed again. Once more the low sound of the bell smote the air and anounced the elevation of the host. The invalid seemed intranced in prayer. Her book had fallen beside her—her hands were clasped—her eyes closed—her soul retired within its secret chambers. Then a more triumphant peal of bells arose. The tears gushed from her closed and swollen lids; her cheek was flashed; she opened her dark eyes, and fixed them with an expression of deep adoration and penitence upon an image of the Saviour on the cross, which hung at the foot of her bed, and her lips again moved in prayer. Her countenance expressed the deepest resignation. She seemed to ask only that she might die in peace and go to the bosom of her Redeemer.

The mother was kneeling by the window with her face concealed in the folds of the curtain. She arose and going to the bedside of her child, threw her arms around her and burst into tears.

"My dear mother, I shall not live long; I feel it here.—This piercing pain—at times it siezes me, and I cannot breathe—cannot breathe."

"My child, you will be better soon."

"Yes mother, I shall be better soon. And tears, and pain, and sorrow will be over. The hymn of adoration and entreaty I have just heard, I shall never hear again on earth. Next Sabbath, mother, kneel again by that window as to day. I shall not be here upon this bed of pain and sickness; but when you hear the solemn hymn of worship, and the beseeching tones that wing the spirit up to God, think, mother, that I am there—with my sweet sister who has gone before us—kneeling at our Saviour's feet, and happy—oh how happy!"

The afflicted mother made no reply—her heart was too full to speak.

"You remember, mother, how calmly Amie died. Poor child, she was so young and beautiful! I always pray that I may die as she did. I do not fear death as I did before she was taken from us. But oh—this pain—this cruel pain—it seems to draw my mind back from heaven. When it leaves me I shall die in peace."

"My poor child! God;s holy will be done!"

The invalid soon sank into a quiet slumber. The excitement was over, and exhausted nature sought relief in sleep.

The persons between whom this scene passed were a widow and her sick daughter, from the neigborhood of Tours. They had left the banks of the Loire to consult the more experienced physicians of the metropolis, and been directed to the *Maisou de Sante* at Auteuil, for the benefit of the pure air. But all in vain. The health of the suffering but uncomplaining patient grew worse, and it soon became evident that the closing scene was drawing near.

Of this Jacqueline herself seemed conscious and towards evening she expressed a wish to receive the last sacrements of the church. A priest was sent for; and ere long the tinkling of a little bell, whose sound announced his approach. He bore in his hand a silver vase containing the consecrated wafer and a small vessel filled with the holy oil of extreme unction hung from his neck. Before him walked a boy carrying a litle bell whose sound announced the passing of these symbols of the Catholic faith. In the rear, a few of the villagers, bearing lighted wax tapers, formed a short and melancholly procession. They soon entered the sick chamber and the glimmer of the tapers mingled with the red light of the setting sun, that shot his farewell rays through the open window. The vessel of oil, and the vase containing the consecrated wafer, were placed upon a table in front of a crucifix that hung upon the wall, and all present except the priest, threw themselves upon their knees. The priest then approached the bed of the dying girl, and said, in a low and solemn tone:

"The King of kings and Lord of lords has passed thy threshhold. Is thy spirit ready to receive him?"

"It is, father."

"Hast thou confessed thy sins?"

"Holy father, no."

"Confess thyself, then, that thy sins may be forgiven, and thy name recorded in the book of life."

And turning to the kneeling crowd around he waved his hand for them to retire, and left alone with the sick girl. He seated himself beside her pillow, and the subdued whisper of the confession mingled with the murmer of the evening air, which lifted the heavy folds of the curtains, and stole in upon the holy scene. Poor Jacqueline had few sins to confess: a secret thought or two toward the pleasure and delight of the world a wish to live, unuttered, but which to the eye of her self accusing spirit seemed to resist the wise providence of God;—no more. The confession of a meek and lowly heart is soon made. The door was again opened the attendants entered and knelt around the bed, as the priest proceeded:

"And now prepare thyself to receive with contrite heart, the body af our blessed Lord and Redeemer. Dost thou believe that our Lord Jesus Christ was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of Virgin Mary?"

"I believe."

And all present joined in the solemn response—

"I believe."

"Dost thou believe that the Father is God that the Son is God, and that the Holy Spirit is God? three persons and one God?"

"I believe."

"Dost thou believe that the Son is seated on the right hand of the Majesty on high, whence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead?"

"I believe."

"Dost thou believe that by the holy sacraments of the church thy sins are forgiven thee, and that thus thou art made worthy of eternal life?"

"I believe."

"Dost thou pardon, with all thy heart, all who have offended thee in thought, word or deed?"

"I pardon them."

"And dost thou ask pardon of God and thy neighbor for all offences thou hast committed against them, either in thought, word, or deed?"

"I do."

"Then repeat after me; O Lord Jesus, I am not worthy, nor do I merit that thy devine Majesty should enter this poor tenement of clay, but according to thy holy

promises be my sins forgiven, and my soul washed white from all transgression."

Then taking the consecrated wafer from the vase, he placed it between the lips of the dying girl, and while the assistant sounded the little silver bell, said:

"*Corpus Domini nostri Jesu Christi custodiat animam tuam in vitam æternam.*"

And the kneeling crowd smote their breasts and responded in one solemn voice:

"Amen!"

The priest next took from the silver box on the table a little golden rod, and diped it in holy oil, anointed the invalid upon the hands, feet and breast, in the form of the cross. When these ceremonies were completed, the priest and his attendants retired, leaving the mother alone with her dying child, who from the exhaustion caused by preceding scene, sunk into a deathlike sleep.

"Between two worlds life hovered like a star,
'Twixt night and morn upon the horizon's verge."

The long twilight of a summer evening stole on, the shadows deepened without, and the night-lamp glimmered feebly in the sick chamber, but still she slept. She was lying with her hands clasped upon her breast; her pallid cheek resting upon the pillow, and her bloodless lips apart, but motionless and silent as the sleep of death. Not a breath interupted the silence of her slumber. Not a movement of the heavy and sunken eyelid—nor a trembling of the lip—nor a shadow on the marble brow told when the spirit took its flight. It passed to a better world than this.

"There's a perpetual spring—perpetual youth;
Not grief benumbing cold, nor scorching heat,
Famine nor age, have any being there."

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

From the State Capital Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket, met to-day in the Court House in this place, at 10 o'clock. Every district in the State is represented, and the greatest unanimity of sentiment prevailed among the Delegates with regard to the great principles of the Democratic party. For weeks past the Federalists at the seat of Government have been boasting of their success in effecting a division of the great Democratic party; and to what extent their prophesies have been verified, is yet to be discovered.

Never within our recollection, have we known the Democratic party more firmly united than at the present—and never have we witnessed a more sanguine expectation of success, by the people of this Commonwealth. That the measures by which the institutions of our country have been so long and so honorably preserved, will again be sustained by the great body of the People, is as clear as the noonday sun. From every section of the State, we have the most cheering demonstrations of VICTORY!—such a victory, too, as was never before achieved by the people of this republic. From the East to the West—from the North to the South—all is union and concentration. The people are preparing for the conflict, and come what may, we are sure of a GLORIOUS VICTORY!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1840.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention met this morning at the Court House, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. VAN AMRINGE, of Allegheny, the Convention was temporarily organized by calling Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, of Franklin, to the Chair, and Mr H. L. HARVEY, of Erie, and FRANKLIN SCHOENER, of Berks, Secretaries.

On motion, the names of the Delegates elected by the different Counties were called (omitting the names of the Delegates whose seats were contested,) and are as follows:

Senatorial Delegates.

Philadelphia City and County—(contested.)

Montgomery, Chester and Delaware—Charles Kugler, Nimrod Strickland, Levi Reynolds.

Bucks—John S. Bryan.

Berks—Jacob Gehr.

Lancaster and York—John Rankin.

Dauphin and Lebanon—Edward P. Pearson.

Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union, &c.—Abbot Green, Wm. Curran.

Lehigh and Northampton—Conrad Shiner.

Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne, &c.—Eben'r Kingsbury.

Bradford and Susquehanna—David Cash.

Franklin, Cumberland and Adams—Moses Maclean, Hugh Gallaher.

Bedford and Somerset—Martin Loy.

Westmoreland—Henry D. Foster.

Washington—Samuel Hill.

Fayette and Greene—William F. Coplan.

Allegheny and Butler—John B. Guthrie, Edward M. Bredin.

Beaver and Mercer—John Bois.

Crawford and Erie—Morrow B. Lowry.

Jefferson, Venango, &c.—Samuel Hays.

Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Cambria & Clearfield—Findley Patterson.

Representative Delegates.

Adams—Wm S. Jenkins, James M'Divitt.

Allegheny—William Porter, H. H. Van Amringe, George Connell, H. C. Moorehead.

Armstrong—Charles Evans.

Beaver—Charles Carter, Samuel Sprott.

Bedford—John A. Blodget, Joseph B. Noble.

Berks—Franklin B. Schoener, George Smith, John Miller, D. B. Kutz.

Bradford—William Elwell.

Bucks—Jos. Morrison, Rutledge Thornton, Daniel S. Jenks.

Butler—George Potts.

Cambria and Somerset—Frederick Neff, Wm. Todd.

Centre—Dr. Samuel Strohecker.

Chester—Henry L. Aitken, Edward F. Evans, James B. McFarland, James Torbett.

Clearfield and Clinton—J. P. Huling.

Columbia—Henry Webb.

Crawford—Gaylord Church, James Henry.

Cumberland—Ira Day, Samuel Wherry.

Dauphin—Calvin Blythe, Geo. M. Lauman.

Delaware—Levi Lewis.

Erie—Smith Jackson, H. L. Harvey.

Fayette—Walter Challiant, Mathew Allen

Franklin—Frederick Smith, William Gilmore.

Greene—Levi Hoge.

Huntingdon—John Crisswell, Michael C. Garber.

Juniata—William M'Allister.

Lancaster—Reah Frazer, Geo. C. Brush, John W. Forney, Michael W. May, John Vogan, Joel Lightner, John Wilson Hemilton, James Patterson.

Lehigh—John S. Gibbons, Robert E. Wright.

Lebanon—John Shindle.

Lycoming—H. M. Bliss.

M'Kean—William P. Wilcox.

Mercer—John Hoge, Samuel Goodwin.

Mifflin—James Burns.

Montgomery—Ardemus Stewart, Henry Schneider, George Snyder.

Monroe—Moses W. Coolbaugh.

Northampton—J. A. Innes, Peter Steckle.

Northumberland—Jesse C. Horton.

Perry—Frederick E. Bailey.

Pike and Wayne—E. W. Hamlin.

Susquehanna—Charles Chandler.

Tioga—Thomas Dyer.

Union—Adam Light.

Venango—James R. Snowden.

Westmoreland—Jacob Gosser, Jas. Bell.

Washington—Robert Quail, James M'Ferran, John Marshall.

York—Martin Shearer, Isaac Garretson, Joseph D. Wiley.

There being two seats of delegates from Lycoming, Luzerne, Schuylkill and Philadelphia counties, the names of the delegates from these counties were not called.

Mr. FLEMMING of Lycoming, made a motion, that a committee, to consist of one from each congressional district, be appointed by the delegates from the respective districts, to nominate officers for this Convention; which motion was adopted.

A motion was made by Mr. VAN AMRINGE, that both sets of the delegates from the districts which were contested, be permitted to vote jointly for delegates; which, after some debate, was agreed to.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again in half an hour, to receive the names of the persons to be nominated by the different delegates as members of the committee.

After an adjournment of half an hour, the Convention again met; and the Chair announced the following gentlemen as composing the general committee:

Philadelphia—John Felton, Jas. Enew, John Snyder, Richard Vaux, John M'Dohnert, J. H. Frick.

York—Isaac Garrison.

Westmoreland and Indiana—Jas. Bell.

Dauphin and Lebanon—John Shindle,

Bucks—John S. Bryan.

Allegheny—H. H. Van Amringe.

Berks—John Miller.

Butler, Armstrong, Jefferson & M'Kean—Gen Jas. Potts.

Washington—Gen. Samuel Hill.

Monroe, Northampton, Wayne & Pike—John A. Inres.

Montgomery—Adam Stuart.

Somerset and Cambria—John A. Blodget.

Lycoming Northumberland and Union—Horace M. Bliss.

Erie, Crawford, Warren and Venango—Smith Jackson.

Luzerne and Columbia—Henry Webb.

Fayette and Greene—Walter B. Chalfont.

Beaver and Mercer—John Hoge.

Schuylkill—John S. Ingram.

Bedford and Susquehanna—Wm. Elwell.

Lancaster—John W. Forney, Levi Lewis, Edward F. Evans.

Adams and Franklin—Maj. Wm. Gilmore.

Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin—Wm M'Alister.

Cumberland and Franklin—Hugh Gallaher.

A motion was then made by Mr. Flanniken, that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon; which was agreed to.

A motion was made by Mr Vaux, of Philadelphia, that a committee, to be composed of one member from each Congressional district, except from those districts where seats are contested, be appointed, who shall hear the claimants of both parties, and decide which delegations are entitled to seats in this Convention; which was adopted.

It being decided that the chair should appoint the committee to consist of the same persons who were appointed on the General Committee, with the exception of those whose seats were contested.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Convention again met, and the President announced that the Convention was ready to receive the reports of the committees.

Mr. Miller, of Berks, Chairman of the Grand Committee reported the following officers for the Convention.

President.

CALVIN BLYTHE, Dauphin.

Vice Presidents.

FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin.
JOHN S. GIBBONS, Lehigh.
JACOB GEHR, Berks.
MARTIN SCHERER, York.
R. P. FLENIKEN, Fayette.
JAMES PATTERSON, Lancaster.
WM. PORTER, Allegheny.
JAMES M'FARRAN, Washington.
SAMUEL HAYS, Venango.
SAMUEL SPROTT, Beaver.
CHARLES CHANDLER, Susquehanna.
W. P. WILCOX, M'Kean.
MARTIN LOY, Bedford.
EBENEZER KINGSBURY, Wayne.
JAMES M'DIVITT, Adams.
DR. GEORGE LEHMAN, Philadelphia City.
MAJ. JOSEAH MORRISON, Bucks.

Secretaries.

H. L. Harvey, Frie.
Franklin B. Schoener, Berks,
Richard Vaux, Philadelphi.
John W. Forney, Lancaster.
N. Strickland, Chester.
E. M. Bredin, Butler.
Henry D. Forster, Westmoreland.
John A. Innes, Northampton.

On taking the chair, Mr. Blythe addressed the Convention at some length, in a very eloquent speech, in return for the honor conferred upon him, which was received with acclamation by the convention.

Mr, Van Amringe, from the committee to whom the subject of the contested delegates was referred, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was granted.

A motion was made by Mr. Frazier, that when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 7½ o'clock this evening; which was agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock to hear the report of the committee. It having been ascertained that the committee was not yet ready to report, a motion was made that the Convention adjourns to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was adopted.

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THURSDAY, March, 5, 1840.

At nine o'clock the President called the convention to order, when

Mr VAN AMRINGE from the committee to whom had been referred the case of the contested seats, made the following report, which was read.

The committee appointed to hear the claimants of both parties from districts whose seats are contested, and to decide which delegates are elected to seats in this convention reported:

1. That Nathan Nathans was entitled to his seat as the senatorial delegate from Columbia and Schuylkill.

2. They reccommend that both setts from Luzerne county be admitted.

3. That both setts of senatorial delegates from the counties of Luzerne, Centre, Lycoming, Northumberland and Chester be rejected.

Mr. VAUX from the minority of the above committee reported in favor of admitting John R. Dean and Thomas Smith from Luzerne—John McManus from Centre and Andrew Flick, John Felton, Joseph Dimond, Francis Clinton, Henry Johnson, Daniel Smith, John H. Dohnert, A. L. Roumfort, Benjamin Sage, John S. Painter, Charler Shisler, from Philadelphia county.

This report was signed by six of the committee.

Mr. MILLER, of the city, moved that the majority report be laid upon the table; pending this motion.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN one of the parties interested asked leave to be heard upon the report.

Mr MILLER of the city then moved that one member on each side from all the disputed districts be heard before the convention which motion was disagreed to yeas 40 nays 76.

On motion of Mr. Frazier, of Lancaster, it was

Resolved, That Nathan Nathans be received into this convention, as the Senatorial delegate from Columbia and Schuylkill.

Mr, VAUX then moved that the report of majority of the committee to decide on contested seats, be laid upon the table, and that the resolutions attached to the minority report be adopted.

Mr. INGRAM called for a division of the question, so as to take the question first upon laying upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays which was yeas 43, nays 73.

So the motion was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr Van Amringe,

The report of the majority of the committee was then adopted, yeas 74, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, of Erie, it was

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, be adopted for the government of this convention.

Mr. MILLER of the city, moved that the Representatives from the county of Philadelphia, in the Senate and House of Representatives be admitted to seats as members of this convention.

Mr COPLAN moved to add to this motion and also the Representatives from Lycoming Centre, Clearfield and clinton.

Mr. Miller so modified his motion, and thus modified, it was adopted, yeas 97, nays 23.

On motion of Mr Foster, it was

Resolved, That the delegates from Luzerne, shall not be entitled to give more than two votes on any question which may be presented to the convention.

On motion of Mr Van Amringe, the convention then proceeded to receive the nominations for President and Vice President of the United States: when

For President of the United States,

Mr James R Snowden nominated Martin Van Buren, of New York.

For Vice President of the U. States

Gen Greene nominated Richard M Johnson, of Kentucky.

Mr Porter, of Allegheny, nominated Wm R King, of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr Van Amringe, the nomination of Martin Van Buren was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Gen Greene, the roll was then called upon the nomination of Vice President, when it appeared that

Richard M Johnson had	107 votes.
William R King,	23 "

On motion of Mr Kingsbury, the nomination of Richard M Johnson, was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr Van Amringe, it was

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania, for the adoption of the convention.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:

H. H. Van Amringe, Wm. M'Alister, M. B Lowry, Joseph C Neal, M Snyder, Joel Lightner, Peter Stickel, H L Aiken, John Hoge, John Rankin, John Miller, R E Wright, David Cash.

On motion of Mr Pearson, it was

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of this convention, to be adopted by the body.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:

E P Pearson, A Helfenstein, Robt Fleming, H B Wright, R Quail, J S Bryan, M McLean, S Jackson, L Reynolds, T Dyer, George Smith, W F Coplan, G Burrell.

On motion of Mr Vaux, it was

Resolved, That the delegates from each congressional district return to this convention at its afternoon session the names of candidates for electors of President and Vice President, and delegates to represent this state in the National Convention to meet at Baltimore, according to the number each district is entitled to.

On motion of Mr Harvey of Erie.

Resolved, That the name of William P Wilcox be added to the 25th congressional district.

On motion of Mr Miller, (city) the convention then adjourned until half past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

On motion of Mr Snowden, the convention proceeded to receive the names of delegates to the Baltimore convention, when it appeared that the following gentlemen were appointed:

Districts.

1st John Felton
2d Henry Horn, Wm Ripperger
3d John Foulkrod
4th Reah Frazier, John H Brinton, (Chester) Joseph Engle, (Delaware)
5th Joseph Fry
6th Henry Chapman
7th Col John Westbrook
8th John Weaver, (Schuylkill)
9th David Schall
10th Simon Cameron
11th Robert S Fisher
12th Moses M'Clure
13th Henry Fetter
14th Joseph B Ard, (Mifflin)
15th Samuel F Headley
16th William A Petriken
17th Samuel Dickinson
18th Job Mann
19th L L Bigelow
20th Enes Hook
21st John Wishert
22d H H Van Amringe
23d John Bredin
24th N P Fetterman
25th Galbraith A Irvine, (Warren)

On motion the following electoral ticket was appointed:

Districts

1st Col John Thompson
2d Frederick Stoever, Benjamin Mifflin
3d William H Smith
4th John F Steinman, John Dowlin, (chester) Henry Myers, (Delaware)
5th Daniel Jacoby
6th Jesse Johnson
7th Jacob Able
8th George Christman, (Lehigh)
9th William Schoener
10th Henry Dehuff
11th Henry Logan
12th Frederick Smith
13th Charles M'clure
14th John M Gemmell, (Huntingdon)
15th Geo M Hollenback
16th Leonard Pfoutz
17th John Horton, Jr
18th William Philson
19th John Morrison
20th Westley Frost
21st Benjamin Anderson
22d William Wilkins
23d A R Wright
24th John Findley
25th Stephen Barlow, (crawford)

On motion of Mr Frazier, the convention proceeded to receive nominations for senatorial electors, when,

For Senatorial Electors

Mr Harvey nominated	Peter S V Hamot
Greer	George M Dallas
Hoge	H W Beeson
Green	George Kramer
G Smith	John Ritter
Gehr	Henry Sheetz
John Miller	George M Keim
Evans	James Clarke
Bredin	George G Leiper

The convention then proceeded to an election for Senatorial Electors, when it appeared that

James Clarke, of Indiana, and

George G Leiper, of Delaware, were elected.

On motion of Mr Snowden

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for Senatorial Delegate to the National Convention, when

Mr Sheiner nom'd	Gen W T Rogers
Snowden	J K Moorhead, Al.
Snyder	G W Smith, Philad'a
Webb	G W Woodward, Luz.
Horton	Gen Abbot Green Union
Miller	William High, Berks

The convention then proceeded to vote for delegates, when it appeared that

Gen William T Rogers, of Bucks, and Gen J K Moorhead, of Allegheny were elected.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at half past seven o'clock this evening.

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Evening Session.

The convention met, when

Mr Harvey moved the following:

Resolved, That the delegates from each representative district furnish the chair with a list of names in their respective counties, to compose a committee of correspondence, for the carrying out the object of this convention.

Mr Brown moved to amend by adding that the delegates from each congressional district furnish the chair with the name of an individual residing in the county of Dauphin for the purpose of forming a central committee, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr Kingsbury then moved to reconsider the vote upon the amendment to the above resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr Brown then withdrew his amendment.

Temperance Department.

THE MURDERER'S CELL.

The editor of the Missouri and Illinois Temperance Herald in his last paper gives the following interesting sketch of a visit to Buchanan who was hanged in St. Louis on the 3d instant:

"We were met at the entrance by a good looking man, of some three or four and thirty, attired in the garb, and having the deportment of a gentlemen. He set a chair and asked us to be seated. He drew a chair for himself and sat down by our side. As we surveyed his features, and discovered not the least expression of savage malignity, but on the contrary, what we considered the fair index of benevolence and kindness—we could not but exclaim, "Is this the man that on Friday next to expatiate the guilt of murder, upon the gallows!!" He appeared dejected in the view of his awful condition, but was communicative.

In answer to our inquires he stated that he was thirty years old, was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, where he was brought up. When he was a child, he went to Sunday School for several years and had faithful Teachers. He lived in the family of of Judge Baynard, where they worshiped God daily—morning and evening. The ladies of the family would instruct him on Sundays out of the Bible. His mother was a Godly woman, is still living an aged and deeply afflicted widow. He has not seen her for three years. He showed us letters he had received from her since he had been imprisoned. The following sentence occurred in one of them. "What! O my son could have taken posession of you. You were always a good and kind child to me, and never had the bad habit of drinking. I am afraid you have fallen into bad ways since you left Princeton. I have seen so little of you of lete years, that it may be you drink. I can account for this dreadful business in no other way." She also mentioned the fact that a younger son had become insane, since his brother's melancholy fate had been decided.

The prisoner was brought up to the trade of hat making. It injured his health and he was advised to engage in some light occupation. "I accordinly, said he, engaged as a Bar-keeper, in Philadelphia. Until this time,—nine years ago. when I was twenty five years old, I hardly knew what liquor was. And for three or four years after I commenced the business, I seldom tasted any liquor. It is about five years since I began to drink a little. It grew upon me, until within the last year or two I have kept stimulated most of the time, though I was never what you may say *drunk* more than once or twice in my life. I took care not to drink so much as to *show it*. My concience often checked me while in the business. Until I got into the habit of drinking myself, I never would sell liquor to a man when he was intoxicated; and when ever I could get a chance, I would go to church. but this was seldom as, my business required my attention at home almost constantly."

In April, 1838, he came to St. Louis with Fisher, the keeper of the "Old Dominion." For some time he was steward at the race grounds, till that was broken up. He then spent several months in Illinois—was head steward for a company carrying on the public works in coles county. Last spring Fisher, wrote to him to return and keep bar for him. He returned on the 15th of June, and kept bar till the 28th of July,—the day he murdered Brown. They had been on good terms. He had nothing against Brown and did not know that Brown had any thing against him. "It was Sunday. There was more drinking on that day than any other. It was generally our best day. There were six or seven boarders, all but one had been drinking, & were so much intoxicated that when they came to testify they did not know much about it. Brown had had two fiights—one below and the other above stairs." Prisoner had parted him from his antagonist both times. He was not in the habit carrying pistols, but during the fracas, he had picked up the pistols and put them into his pocket for fear that mischief might be done with them. Brown was angry with prisoner because he had interfered, come up to the counter, drew a knife from his pocket and swore he would kill him. Prisoner instantly drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him.

"I was intoxicated," said, he "but not drunk. If I had'nt been intoxicated, and engaged in that business, I would never have been here. Since I have been a bar-keeper I have of often had serious reflections, and was afraid I should lose my soul. I never attempted to pray, because I knew it would be making a mock of it. till I could give up selling and drinking. No man can be religious to be in that business, because he knows he is injuring his fellow men as well as himself. I knew all the time I was about it that was injuring my fellow men and making their families miserable. O! I have seen enough of that in my time. I have often had these feelings when I saw men to whom I sold going home to their families. But these feelings would soon pass away. From my personal intercourse with liquor sellers, I am satisfied they all know their business does nobody any good, but produces only mischief and misery. But all they care about is the money they get, and they generally have so little principle if it was'nt for fear of the law, I don't see why they would'nt steal money just as soon as make it in that way. It would not do people more hurt. Mother often wanted me to have off my selling liquor, and follow my trade. As I am soon to die, I em anxious to do all I can for those I leave behind. And I should like to warn all liquor sellers against the influence of their business; and I hope my example may be a warning to them. I would warn all young men against drinking. From what I have seen and experienced during the last nine years, I am convinced that no man can sip a little occasionally without becoming a drunkard. I have seen a great many respectable men being in this way, and not stop till they had ruined their fortunes, and their health and, lost their lives. I have seen a great many families in comfortable circumstances reduced to poverty, and perfect wretchedness by my business, and now deeply regret that I have in any degree contributed to it. There is no safety any where but in letting liquor alone entirely. When I lived with Esq. Bayard, I lived happy in those days. O! if I had but attended to the faithful instructions I received while in that Godly family, and in Sabbath School, I might have been a respectable and useful man, and a comfort to my aged mother in her declining years."

The expressions were written down as he uttered them, and read over to him one by one, and he told us they were correct.

He mentioned a fact which shows the influence of this business, in blunting every sensibility of our nature. Since he has been confined, not a single one of the 275 rum-sellers in St. Louis has ever come near him or offered to do any thing for him. Not even Fisher himself, his employer, has visited him but once, and that was on his own business! Further, Buchanan's Counsel told us, that Fisher refused to pay the postage of a letter from his mother to him—addressed to his (Fisher's) care; and this too, notwithstanding he was examined under oath at the trial, that the prisoner had been, ever since he knew him, a man of perfectly unexceptionable character! Prisoner's counsel paid the postage himself.

For Rent.

The Corner Room and Celler, at the Junction of Waterstreet and Basin Alley, now in occupation of D. B. Shugert, Esq. This stand is now seperated from other portions of the building and most eligibly situated for a DRUG STORE and GROCERY.

Possession had the 1st of April.—Apply on the premises to DAVID CUMMINGS.

Lewistown, March 18th, 1840.

P. S.—Storage and Shipments on the Canal done at the lowest prices and freights paid on Consignments as heretofore. D. C.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Mifflin county, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on the first Monday of April next, the following property viz:—

All the interest of Thomas Osburne, in a House and Lot of Ground situate in Derry township on the South Bank of the Kishacoquillas creek, adjoining lots of Dr. James Culbertson and others.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Osburne, dec'd.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground, at the corner of main and third streets in the Borough of Lewistown, being thirty-three and a third feet in front on main street and 110 feet on third street to a ten foot alley.—ALSO, a lot of Ground, situate on main street in said town adjoining the above described lot, being thirty-three and a third feet in front by one hundred and ten feet back to a ten foot alley, with a two story frame house and out-buildings thereon erected, plastered on the outside, and are parts of lots Nos, 124 & 125, in the general plan of said Borough.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Wilson, dec'd.

ALSO,

Ninety Acres of Land, be the same more or less situate in Derry Township, with about forty Acres cleared, adjoining lands of Irvines on the east, Henry McAuly on the north, Joseph McAuly on the west and others, with two Log Dwelling Houses and Log Barn thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Lash.

ALSO,

Eighty seven acres and eighty perches of land more or less situate in Armagh township Mifflin County, boundud by lands of Adam Crissman's heirs, William Strunk, William Caldwell and others, principally all cleared with a two story frame Dwelling House, cabin house, Bank Barn and other improvements thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Alexander. (null)

ALSO.

ALL the interest of Michael M Monahen to a tract of unimproved Land in Derry township Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Joseph Milliken, George Bumbaugh and others.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael M Monahen.

ALSO,

An undivided half Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Lewistown, with a Two Story House—Smith Shop and Stable thereon erected—bounded on the south by Water Street, on the West by Wayne Street &c &c—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David W Hulings.

James Turner, *Shff.*

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, March 10th 1840.

Lost Pocket Book.

Was lost on Friday the 28th ult., somewhere in the Borough of Lewistown, a large *Calfskin Pocket Book*, sowed at the ends, containing one ten dollar note, and one five dollar note on the Bank of Lewistown, also, one store bill, and one shoe bill.

Any person finding the above Pocket Book, and returning it to the subscriber, or to this office, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN SHAW.

Lewistown, March 4th, 1840.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1840.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

AND

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSTON,

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention)

"*But let it be indellibly engraved on our minds, that relief is not to be found in* EXPEDIENTS. *Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt.*

'*Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. It is only by retrenchment and reform—by curtailing public and private expenditures—by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief—security for the future, and an enduring prosperity.*

'*Where small notes are* excluded *gold and silver* supply *their place.*"—Message of Martin Van Buren.

☞ We are authorized to state that John Cupples of Granville township declines being a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in said township.

☞ *William F. Copelin, Esq.*, one of the able Editors of the "Pennsylvania Reporter," has withdrawn from that democratic sheet, he has sold his half of the establishment to Mr. Boas, his former partner, under whose control and management the Reporter will hereafter be conducted. we wish Mr. C. much happiness in his retirement from the arduous task of an editor.

State Convention.

The Democratic State convention which assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday the 4th inst., broke up on thursday evening last, every district in the State was represented. The nominations of MARTIN VAN BUREN as President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSTON as Vice President of the United Statas, was unanimously confirmed, and the whole of their proceeding passed off with unanimity and delight, whilst the best feeling and wish for the success of the Democratic party filled every besom.

By reference to the proceedings of the convention as published in another part of our paper it will be seen that Dr. *Joseph B. Ard* of Lewistown Mifflin co. has been appointed our congressional representative to the National convention, and J. M. GEMMILL, of Alexandria, Huntingdon co., Elector for the 14th District. In our next, we will lay before our readers, the Address prepared by the committee appointed by the convention, as also the speech of calvin Blythe, on taking the chair, as President of the convention.

STOCK FALLING!

The Federalists are very unlucky fellows, their attempt to smuggle into the House of Representatives of the United States, five illegal members from the State of New Jersey, under the broad seal of Gov. Pennington, has been as complete a failue, as their attempt was in this State, when they raised the *Buckshot War*. The following is the report of the committee, appointed to investigate this matter:—

"After a full examination of all the facts of the case, they find that allegations of the Federalists about frauds having been committed by the Democrats at the elections, are without foundation—that the only evidence offered to prove any thing like fraud, was contained in affidavits taken without notice to the opposite party, and without any opportunity of cross-examination, and being *exparte* testimony, could not be admitted by them. They find that the average majority of the Democratic candidates is upwards of one hundred votes."

The correspondent of the Phila. Spirit of the Times, says:—The Federal members of the committee had not the hardihood to offer a counter Report. Their effort now is to have it recommitted: if they fail in that—as they most assuredly will—then they will talk off the matter as long as the patience of the Democracy will submit to be insulted by their knavery. The Democratic members from New Jersey will then be sworn in, and by that time, the house will be ready to receive the Report in the case of Naylor, who as I know something of the case, I may venture to predict—will be ousted by an immense majority; and the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll sworn in as the representative of the 3d congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The poor Harrisonians wear long faces to-night. their stock has fallen since sun set, more than 50 per cent.

Democratic Meeting.

Agreeable to previous public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Lewistown and vicinity was held on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., in the Court House—when on motion the Hon. WILLIAM M'CAY, was appointed President, assisted by JAS. GIBBONEY, THOS WILSON, JNO. M'CORD and MOSES KELLEY as Vice Presidents—and *Jas. A. Cunningham & Levi Gluss*, Secretaries. After the meeting was thus organized, on motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:—Charles Ritz, R. C. Hale, D. Cummings, S. W. Stewart, Isaiah Copelin, Wm. Gilmore, Wm. Flemming, Hugh Conley, Moses Montgomery and Casper Dull. The committee having retired, on motion of E. Banks, Esq., the Hon. Thomas Burnside was called upon, and made a few plain practical and very appropriate remarks. On motion of Capt. Franks, Thaddeus Banks, Esq. rose and addressed the audience in an able and eloquent speech of about half an hour, when the committee returned and submitted the following preamble & resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS:—Circumstances may, and often do require the free citizens of every republican government to meet in their primary assemblies and consult upon public measures, and the best means of carrying fully and firmly into effect those measures which will best tend to promote the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of themselves and their country. Such are the circumstances of the present time. In the course of a few months the people of the United States will be called upon to make choice of one of their fellow citizens to the high and honorable station of President of this Republic. The candidate of the Democratic party is MARTIN VAN BUREN, our present distinguished chief magistrate. The people have taken him from among themselves and elevated him from the farmer-boy of Kinderhook to the most honorable political station on the face of the globe; one of themselves, he has not betrayed their trust, but through every trial and difficulty, has pursued the even tenor of his way, relying on the honesty of acts, and implicitly confiding in the "*sober second thought*," of his fellow-countrymen. We have tried Martin Van Buren, and have found him equal to every emergency, and worthy of the high trust reposed in him, satisfied with our first choice, and his past official acts, and relying on his patriotism and wisdom, we have full confidence that his future course will justify the expectations of the Democratic freemen of the Union. THEREFORE:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the soundness of the principles and honesty of purpose of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and that it is the duty of every member of the Democratic party, to give his measures and administartion a warm and hearty support.

Resolved, That Richard M. Johnston, Vice President of the United States, by his services in the field of battle and the halls of Congress, has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the American people, whose delight it has been to honor, this her favourite son with the second office in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That we will again rally in the support of Van Buren and Johnston. We go for Old Tecumsah, the real hero of the Thames, who adds to the dignity of the office, the merits of a well tried patriot in the councils of the nation and the field.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and integrity of our Democratic Governor DAVID R. PORTER, and believe that from his known ability, and decision of character, that he will sustain the best interests of the commonwealth, and that the annual Message of Gevernor Porter to the Legislature in urging a general reform and particularly his recommendations relative to currency and Banks, meet our entire approbation.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by our representatives, Gen. A. S. Wilson, Dr. Isaac Hottenstein and William Cox in the State Legislature, and that they will promote such measures in reforming the present Banking system as are best calculated to prevent a future suspension.

Resolved, That David R. Porter in his several Messages to the Legislature, has embodied the true and genuine principles of Democracy, and that his whole executive career, characterized alike by prudence, vigor, firmness and patriotism, deserves, as it will eventually receive, the approbation of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Hon. James Buchanan deserves our warmest approbation for his masterly speech in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of currency and an Independent Treasury. And we hope he may be able to effect the passage of his resolution for an amendment of the constitution in due time, providing for an enlargement of the specie basis in the circulating currency of the country.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and integrity of Gen. George M'Culloch, our old neighbor and friend, and present Democratic Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Thaddeus Banks, Esq., for his able and eloquent speech delivered before it.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Lewistown Republican, and all other democratic papers that may see fit.

WM. McCAY—*Chairman.*

JAMES GIBBONEY, THOMAS WILSON, JOHN M'CORD, MOSES KELLEY, } Vice Prest's.

Jas. A. Cunningham, Levi Gluss, } Secty's.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the lower end of Oliver township, convened at HORNINGS' SCHOOL HOUSE, on TUESDAY evening, March the 3d, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the different township offices for the ensuing year. On Motion, *John Robison* was called to the chair, and *John Marsden* appointed Secretary—when the following nominations and resolutions were adopted, for the lower end of said township.

For Justice of the Peace—J. J. Cunningham. *Constable*—James Hackenbery. *Supervisor*—John Crisswell. *Overseer of the Poor*, Elias Pennypacker. *School Director*—John McCord. *Assessor*—Samuel Myers. *Assis't. Assessor*—James Bratton. *Judge of Elections*—Casper Dull. *Inspectors of Elections*—Wm. Patton and henry Wilson. *Auditor*—Robert Rankin,

Resolved, That this meeting considers the nominations made by the delegates that met on the 22nd February, as partial and not agreeable to the wishes of a majority of the people of the lower end.

Resolved, That this meeting will sustain the Independent ticket of the upper end, as many as remains yet to be nominated to fill out the different offices.

Resolved, That we pledge our-selves to sustain the above nominations.

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the delegates conduct in nominating themselves to office, and not nominating the men they were instructed to nominate.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Republican and Gazette.

JOHN ROBISON—Chairman.

JOHN MARSDEN—Sec'y.

Oliver tp. march 3d, 1840.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Derry Township, convened at the public house of Moses Kelley's in said township on Saturday the 7th inst. for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the different township offices for the ensuing year, to be voted for on Friday the 20th day of March next. On motion, Samuel Mitchell, was called to the Chair, and. Isaac Townsend was appointed Secretary. The meeting was then called to order by the Chair, and the following nominations made.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—John Williams' James M. Marun, Francis Boggs and Joseph Hudson,

CONSTABLE—Samuel Chestnut, William Cochran and Charles Donley.

SUPERVISORS—Jacob Moler and Rober A. Means.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Moses Kelley and Richard Copelin.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR—George Rothrock and Joseph McCouley.

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS--Solomon Kinzor, Samuel Alexander and Isaac Townsend.

ASSESSOR—Moses Kelley.

ASS'T. ASSESSORS—Abraham Rothrock and John Wills.

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—Col. John Stoneroad.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS--Solomon Kinzor and John Wills.

SAMUEL MITCHELL—Chairman.

ISAAC TOWNSEND—Secretary.

Hon. James Buchanan.

Our political opponents, large and small, have become so clamorous & furious against the honorable gentleman whose name heads this article—and on account *as they say*, of his recent speech on the Independent Treasury Bill, that we have thought it due to him, and our friends who sustain him, to publish a few extracts from it. For a more detailed account of his speech, see our paper of February 26th.

At the late meetings of our opponents in this county, the speakers who addressed them, seemed to take pleasure in making the political controversy now going forward, as personal as possible. Not content with declaiming against measures they dragged men into the arena, and not satisfied with exhibiting Mr. Buchanan, they belabored our townsman Doctor Ard.

From the chuckling on the subject, after the meeting, at which the Doctor was introduced and assailed—it must have been supposed that the affair would pass off with impunity. In this however there was a small mistake in the calculation, and after the Democratic meeting the laughing was on t'other side of the mouth.

We do not prefer that political controversy should be changed into personal altercations, but we know enough of our party to believe that we "ask for nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." But enough for the present,

"We shall see what we shall see."

The speech of Mr. Buchanan, from the beginning to the end, is worth careful perusal, but we cannot give it in toto for want of room. We publish however what our opponents call the most objectionable part, our readers will judge for themselves.

We think we may say of it (the entire speech) as has been said of the writings of the poet Thompson, that there is not a line in it which Mr. Buchanan would wish to blot.

"But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr clay] leaves no stone unturned. He says that the friends of the Independent Treasury desire to establish an exclusive metalic currency, as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union; and also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price. Now, sir, I deny the correctness of both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, am not in favor of establishing an exclusive metalic currency for the people of this country. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced in number; and would, if I could, confine their accommodations to such loans or discounts, for limited periods, to the commercial, manufacturing and trading classes of the community, as the ordinary course of their businers might render necessary. I never wish to see farmers and mechanics and professional men tempted, by the facility of obtaining bank loans for long periods, to abandon their own proper and useful and respectable spheres, and rush into wild and extravagant speculation. I would, if I could radically reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits as to prevent future suspensions of specie payments; and without exception, I would instantly deprive each and every bank of its charter, which should again suspend. Establish these or similar reforms, and give us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes first to ten, and afterwards to twenty dollars, and I shall then be the friend, not the enemy of banks. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable. To reform, and not to destroy, is my motto. To confine them to their appropriate business, and prevent them from ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation, by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be desired. But this I shall say. If experience should prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks would afford, without at the same time, continuing to suffer the evils which the wild excesses of the present banks have hitherto entailed upon the country, then I should consider it the lesser evil to abolish them altogether. If the State Legislatures shall now do their duty. I do not believe that it will ever become necessary to decide, on such an alternative.

We are also charged by the Senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have been often termed agrarians on our side of the House. It is something new under the sun. to hear the Senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer, at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul, I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect, both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man. From the very nature of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations, in property, that the wealthy man of to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly wealth often takes to itself wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endure so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread, whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and, whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence.

Again, sir: who, do you suppose, held the greater part of the worthless paper of the one hundred and sixty-five broken banks to which I have referred? certainly it was not the keen and wary speculator, who snuffs danger from afar. If you were to make the search, you would find more broken bank notes in the cottages of the laboring poor than any where else. And these miserable, shinplasters, where are they? After the revulsion of 1837 laborers were glad to obtain employment on any terms; and they often received it upon the express condition that they should accept this worthless trash in payment. Sir, an entire suppression of all bank notes of a lower denomination than the value of one week's wages of the laboring man is absolutely necessary for his protection. He ought always to receive his wages in gold and silver. Of all men on earth, the laborer is most interested in having a sound and stable currency.

All other circumstances being equal, I agree with the Senator from Kentueky that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the highest wages. I do not however, mean by the terms "highest wages," the greatest nominal amount. During the Revolutionary war, one day's work commanded a hundred dollars of continental paper; but this would scarcely have purchased a breakfast. The more proper expression would be to say that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; where one day's labor will procure not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessaries and comforts of life. If, therefore, you should, in some degree, reduce the nominal price paid for labor, by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation, would this injure the laborer? certainly not: because the price of all the necessaries of life are reduced in the same proportion, and he will be able to purchase more of them for one dollar in a sound state of the currency, than he could have done, in the days of extravagant expansion, for a dollar and a quarter. So far from injuring, it will greatly benefit the laboring man. It will insure to him constant employment and regular prices, paid in a sound currency, which, of all things, he ought most to desire; and it will save him from being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency, which have hitherto convulsed the country.

The sound state of the currency will have another most happy effect upon the laboring man. He will receive his wages in gold and silver; and this will induce him to lay up, for future use, such a portion of them as he can spare, after satisfying his immediate wants. This he will not do at present, because he knows not whether the trash which he is now compelled to receive as money will continue to be of any value a week or a month hereafter. A knowledge of this fact tends to banish economy from his dwelling, and induces him to expend all his wages as rapidly as possible, lest they may become worthless on his hands.

Sir, the laboring classes understand this subject perfectly. It is the hard-handed and firm-fisted men of the country on whom we must rely in the day of danger, who are the most friendly to the passage of this bill. It is they who are the most ardently in favor of infusing into the currency of the country a very large amount of the precious metals.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 4th inst., by the Rev'd. S. P. Lilley, Mr. ROBERT FORSYTHE, to Mrs. CATHARINE SMITH, all of Derry Township.

On Tuesday the 3d inst., by the Rev'd. H. G. Dill, Mr. ISAAC WALLS, to Miss ESTHER FOUST, all of Oliver Township.

Obituary.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED.

At his residence, in Decatur Township, on Tuesday the 25th ult., Mr. JAMES McDOWELL. at the advanced age of 91 years. The deceased, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, from Mifflin county.

——In Granville Tp. on Friday the 6th inst., MARY ELIZABETH infant daughter of Wm. P. Elliott, Esq.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE partnership firm of A. B. Long, & Co. in the manufacturing of threshing machines in the valley of the Juniata, is dissolved by mutual consent, those who know themselves indebted by note or book account, will please to settle them when due, as the notes and book accounts will be left in the hands of David Candor, Esq. after the first of April for collection. The business will be carried on by A. B. Long, his agents for transacting the business are, Noble Norton at Lewistown, and Andrew Deffenbaugher at Huntingdon, where farmers can be supplied at either places on reasonable terms.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, March 11, 1840.

We are authorized to state that

GEORGE DAVIS,

offers himself as a candidate for the office of

Justice of the Peace,

and solicits the votes of his fellow citizens.

March 11, 1840,

We are authorized to state that

ROBERT M'NEAL,

is a candidate for the office of

Justice of the Peace,

at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for the votes of his fellow townsmen,

March 11, 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

HENRY STONER,

is a candidate for this office at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow townsmen.

March 11, 1840.

CORNELIUS WALDRON,

Offers himself as a candidate for the office of

Justice of the Peace,

at the ensuing election, and solicits the votes of the public generally.

March 11, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF LEWISTOWN.

Following in the FOOT-STEPS of those who precede me, I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

Justice of the Peace,

and respectfully solicits your votes,

DAVID M'CLURE.

Lewistown, March 4th, 1840.

HENRY KULP,

Offers himself as a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE at the ensuing Spring Election, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens.

March 11, 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

JAMES M'CORD,

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

Justice of the Peace,

at the ensuing Spring Election—and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow townsmen.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

JAMES KINSLOE,

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

Justice of the Peace,

at the ensuing Spring Election—and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow townsmen.

To the Independent Voters of Lewistown.

The undersigned is a candidate for

Justice of the Peace,

at the approaching election, and will be thankful for the support he may receive at the hands of his fellow citizens.

D. R. REYNOLDS.

The undersigned is a candidate for

Justice of the Peace,

at the coming election.

JAMES PARKER.

March 4th, 1840.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY,

WISHES to be considered a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicits the favor of a generous public.

Lewistown, March 3d, 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

JOHN MUSSER

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow townsmen.

GEO. W. PATTON,

Will be a candidate for *Justice of the Peace*, at the ensuing Spring Election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his Fellow-Townsmen.

Lewistown, Feb. 18th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

SAMUEL DAVIDSON,

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

at the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected to the same, will discharge the duties thereof with promptitude, and according to law.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

JAMES WAREAM,

Offers himself to the Citizens of the Borough of Lewistown as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

At the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected, he will perform the duties thereof to the best of his ability, and according to law.

To the Independent Electors of the **Borough of Lewistown.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of a number of my friends, *I* have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

to be voted for on FRIDAY the 20th day of March next; and I pledge myself that if elected, to perform the duties thereof with promptitude and to the best of my judgment.

George Miller.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

HENRY LEIBERT,

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected to the same will discharge the duties thereof with promptitude, and according to law.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewsstown.

GENTLEMEN:—

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

For the Borough of Lewistown, and solicit your suffrages for the same—and should I be so fortunate as to receive among the numerous Candidates, a sufficient number of your votes to elect me.—I pledge myself to you, that the conduct which should be practised by such Officer—and the official duties of the same shall to the best of my ability be lived up to, and executed with Equity, according to Law and with promptness in all cases.

Your's Respectfully,

Fellow Townsmen.

HENRY EISENBISE.

To the Citizens of Lewistown.

AT the solicitations of my friends, I do hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For the Borough of Lewistown, at the ensuing Election, and if elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and with promptness and fidelity.

Very Respectfully,

Your Fellow-Citizen,

RICHARD R. FRANKS.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

at the ensuing election, and if elected, *I* shall endeavour to discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability and according to law,

John Shaw.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown,

Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I take this opportunity to present myself as a candidate for the office of

SQUIRE

at the Coming Election next spring, and I promise if elected, to administer JUSTICE and JUDGMENT with promptness and impartiality;—I therefore solicit your votes

Very respectfully your

humble servant

his

Samuel ⋈ Nightsinger

mark.

CREDITORS NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that we have applied to the Judges, of the court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court have appointed the first Monday of April next, to hear us and our creditors at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, at which place you may attend if you think proper.

Charles Starks.

Joseph Kelley.

Lewistown, March 4th 1840.

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

LEWISTOWN
HAT

MANUFACTOR Y.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately enlarged his stock of materials, and is now enabled to manufacture every variety of

HATS.

in the most superior style—such as

Beaver, Brush, Russia, Fur, Silk Hats, Bonnets of all kinds.

As he will employ the best of workmen, he assures his friends that his work, in all respects, shall equal City manufacturies, and will constantly keep for sale,

SEAL SKIN, FUR, AND CLOTH CAPS,

a first rate article. He will constantly have on hand, a complete arrortmemt of English hare, Martin, Angola, Seal and other FURS, tanned and colored, for men and womens' wear, to which he would invite attention when in season. Also,

Chinchilla Skins

for Ladies' cloaks and Childrens' caps.

All the above articles have been selected with judgment and care, and purchasers may rest assured of getting good articles, by giving him a call.

Fur caps rapaired and done up in good style and at moderate prices.

Henry Leibert.

November 7, 1838.

Causes of Dyspepsia.

This disease often originates from a habit of overloading or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, or very protracted periods of fasting, an indolent or sedentary life, in which no exercise is afforded to the muscular fibres or mental faculties, fear, grief, and deep anxiety, taking too frequent strong purging medicines, dysentary, miscarriages, intermittent and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hours and the too frequent use of spiritous liquors.

SYMPTOMS.

Dyspepsia may be described from a want of appetite or an unnatural and voracious one, nausea, sometime bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and prutrescent eructations, water brash, pains in the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness and dimness of sight, disturbed rest, tremors, mental despondency, flautlency, spasms, nervous irritability, chilliness, sallowness of complexion, oppression after eating, general languor and debility; this disease will also very often produce the sick headache, as proved by the experience of those who have suffered of it

TREATMENT.

The principal objects to be kept in view are 1st, to free the stomach and intestines from offending materials. 2d, to improve the tone of the digestive organs and energy of the system in removing noxious matters from the stomach, and obviating costiveness Violent drastic purgatives should be avoided and those apperients should be used which act gently, and rather soliciting the peristaltic motions of the intestines to their regularity of health, than by irritating them to a laborious excitement. There is no medicine better adapted to the completion of this than Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S GERMAN APERIENT PILLS. To improve the functions of the debilitated organs and invigorate the system generally, no medicine has ever been so prominently efficacious as Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING PILLS, whose salutary influence in restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action, and re establishing health and vigor in enfeebled and dyspeptic constitutions, have gained the implicit confidence of the most eminent physicians, and an unprecedented public testimony. Remember Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING PILLS, they are put up in small packs with full directions.

Principal office for the United States, at No. 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia, where all communications must be addressed. Also for sale at the store of F. McClure who is agent for Mifflin county.

LOOK AT THIS!

ABRAHAM BEYMYER,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he continues to carry on the TINNING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his old stand, in Market sreet, one door east of H. Valp & Son's Store, where he will, at all times, be ready to accommodate those who may favo him with a call. He constantly keeps on hand all kinds o

TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER AND HOLLOW WARE,

which he will sell at moderate prices.

Also—Coal and Wood Stoves.

Also—COFFIE MILLS of an excellent quality.

Of every kind, which he will sell. All orders in his line of business will be very cheap. All work done and punctually attended to. Country produce daily received.

Lewistown, Oct. 23d, 1839.

CHEAPEST APPER IN THE WORLD!

Great Inducements for Clubbing, and Liberal Premiums to Agents!

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

Is published every Wednesday on extra Imperial size Paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful Texture,

At $2,00 Per Anum,

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*** At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, The paper is invariably Discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time, and the subscription renewed.—All Letters must be Post Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.—Address,

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Liver Complaint.

This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs, attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach; there is in the right side also a distension—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citron color or yellow like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a dry cough, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally terminates into another of a more serious nature, which in all probability is far beyond the reach of human skill. Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, if taken at the commencement of this disease will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect CURE will be performed. Thousands can testify to this fact.

Certificates from many persons may daily be seen of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine, by applying at the Medical Office No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also for sale at the store of F. McClure, who is Agent for Mifflin county,

LIVER COMPLAINT

Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. WM. RICHARD of Pittsburg, entirely cured of the above distressing disease—His symptoms were pain and weight in left side, loss of appetite, vomiting acrid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenace changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangemeut of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians but received no relief, uutil using Dr. Harlich's Medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

MAUFACTORY.

Corner of Market and Grand Streets,

LEWISTOWN.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, Tin and Sheet iron ware of every description. House spouting done on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand the different varieties of

COAL & WOOD STOVES,

he also has on hand, a large assortment of Hollow ware which he will sell wholesale and retail; also wagon Boxes; also Anthracite coal from Lykens Valley Sunbury and Wilkesbarre, he intends to keep on hand a full supply for the coming season, as the arrangements are made to get 50 tons, from the above named places. Orders for any of the three different kinds of coal, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to by

JAS. E. APPLEBAUGH.

Lewistown, June 19th. 1839.

N. B. Old Metal, Pewter and Lead, will be taken in exchange for any of the above articles, for which the highest price will be given by J. E. A.

Buffalo Robes

Of a good quality for sale, low for cash, by the subscriber, at his residence on Valley street. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

JACOB SMITH,
COACH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, on the North side of Main street, adjoining J. M. Cogley's dwelling, and a few doors from the Hotel on the Diamond Square, where he is prepared to execute to order any work in his line, with promptness on the most reasonable terms. He returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends constantly to keep for sale

Carriages, Coaches, BAROUCHES, GIGS, *Sulkeys, Dearborns, Sleighs,* &c. &c.

Repairing and painting done at the lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. All kinds of

ASH OR OAK

plank will be taken in exchange for work in his line.

Two or three Journeymen Coach-Makers can find employment by applying to the subscriber.

Jacob Smith.

Lewistown, Sept. 10, 1839

WANTED.

Two or three apprentices to the coach making business, boys of 19 or 17 years of age will be preferred. Apply to

JACOB SMITH.

Lewistown, Sept. 4, 1836.

GAYSPORT FOUNDRY,
AIR FURNACE,
AND
Machine Manufactory.

West end of Hollidaysburg. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the above establishment is now in full operation, and he is ready to execute orders for

CASTINGS & MACHINERY

of every description.

Steam Engines &c.

on the shortest notice, and on better terms than can be procured in Pennsylvania.

He has just erected an

AIR FURNACE,

capable of casting at one heat **24,000** lbs. He is now making and has on hand the following castings.

Anvil Blocks	lbs.	16,000	For Forges.
Helves		10,000	
Cam Rings	Weighing	9,500	
Bed Plates		2,377	
Stands		1,876	
Hammers		1,000	
Anviis		900	
With every other casting necessary			

The great advantage of cast iron anvil blocks, helves and cams, must be obvious to all Iron Masters. Many forges are now in operation on this improved plan, to the entire satisfaction of the enterprizing proprietors.

I am now casting full setts for the following gentlemen:

E. Shoenberger,
W. Logan Fisher, Clark's Ferry;
Cresswell & Thomas, Waynesburg Mifflin County;
Lyon, Shorb & Co. Tyrone.

CASTINGS

For Rolling Mills, Rail Road Cars, Saw and Grist Mills, and a variety of Stoves; Wagon and Dearborn Boxes always on hand.

Orders received for any description of Castings or Machinery, punctually attended to and forwarded according to directions.

B. O'Friel.

Sept. 10, 1839.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash Stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC.

Lewistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

HICKOK & CANTINE.

BOOK-BINDERS,

Walnut St., between Second and Third,

Harrisburg, Pa.

They are prepared to execute all work in their line with despatch and in a superior style. Their Ruling Apparatus and other machinery, are of the first order and latest improvements, and they feel a confidence in their faculties for giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

BLANK BOOKS

of every description made to order, and forwarded to any part of the commonwealth.

Paper ruled to any pattern required—Music, Albums, Law Books, Periodicals, &c. bound in the best style.

Books, Pamphlets, &c. received at this office and forwarded to Harrisburg, and when bound will be returned to us.

November 29, 1839.

WIND-MILLS,

FOR CLEANING GRAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

Buck Hotel,

NO. 130

North 2nd Street,

Near Race

PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAM J. STEEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the pnblic generally that he has taken the above named house, and is now prepared to accommodate travelers and others equal to any Hotel in the city. His BAR will always be supplied with the greatest variety of choice Liquors: His TABLE will invariably be spread with the best the market can afford. His STABLE is large and commodious—will hold from 60 to 70 Horses, and is always abundantly provided with provender, and attended by careful and experienced Ostlers. No pains will be spared to render all who may favour him with their custom, comfortable—and bills moderate.

Philadelphia, 1839.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Assignee of Henry Stoner, of the Borough of Lewistown, under a deed of trust for the benefit of preferred creditors, and of all others who shall execute releases on or before the 1st day of April next, will attend at the store of H. Stoner in Lewistown, for the settlement of claims—and all debtors and ereditors of Henry Stoner, are hereby called upon to present their several debts and claims to the subscriber for settlement, on or before the 15th day to March next.

Jos. Milliken, *Assignee.*

Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1840.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Of ten years standing cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Stregthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mrs. SARAH BOYER, wife of Wm. Boyer, North 4th street, Philadelphia, entirely cured of the above distressing disease. Her symptoms were. habitual costiveness of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain in the side stomach and back, depression of spirits, extreme debility, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, with other symptoms indicating a great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mrs. Boyer was attended by several of the first physicians. but received but little relief from their medicine.—At last a friend of hers procured a package of Dr. HARLICH'S Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, which, by the use of one package, induced her to continue with the medicine, which resulted in effecting a permanent cure, beyond the expectation of her friends

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!

More proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's MEDICINES.

Mr. JONAS HARTMAN, of Sumneytown, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acrid eructations sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depresion of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness. Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benifit he received from the use of DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and APERIENT PILLS.

Principle Office No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also, for sale at the store of F. McClure principal agent of Lewistown Mifflin Co.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM CURED,

By Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines.

Mr. WM. MORRISON, of Schuylkill Sixth st., Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the above distressing disease—Sickness at the stomach, headache, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility disturbed rest, a pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, severe flying pains in the chest, back, and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, languor and lassitude upon the least occasion. Mr. Morrison had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of human skill to restore him to health—however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a deplorable condition, having been induced by a friend of his to try Dr. HARLICH'S MEDICINES, they being highly recommended, by which he procured two packages for a trial; before using the second package, he found himself greatly relieved, and by continuing the use of them the disease entirely disappeared—he is now enjoying the blessings of perfect health.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

EDMUND S. DOTY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ANY business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. He will occupy the Office of A S. Wilson, Esq., the present winter, and carefully attend to business of his.

Lewistown, Dec. 18th 1839.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS,

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Power over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting diseas in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 65 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIA

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

....For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVID'S
OR HEBREW
PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatery, and Chronic Rheumatism. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affectiou the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

February, 26, 1840.

Renewal in Business.

The subscriber thankful for past favors extended to him by a generous public, in the line of his profession as a

Justice of the Peace,
Scrivener and Conveyancer,

now begs leave to inform the public that he has resumed his business, and will always be found at his office, (East of Mr. Benedict's row of offices, on Main street Lewistown,) unless otherwise engaged—and hopes by a strict attention in the prompt discharge of the duties of the several offices, to be able again to render general satisfaction, and regain that confidence of the public, so liberally and confidentially entrusted to him heretofore. He further embraces this opportunity to make known, that he is ready at any time to make settlements with all persons. Those who are indebted, will call as above and discharge their dues and save costs. Further, the indulgence of those to whom I may be indebted is desired for a short time, as I am determined to settle my business finally, as soon as possible,

Henry Eisenbise.

Lewistown, Nov. 14, 1839.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a very large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

among which are a handsome variety of Mousseline de Laines, Prints, Merinoes, Brocha and Merino Shawls, figured and plain Silks, Satins, &c. &c.

His assortment of CLOTHS is also extensive, including Superfiine Blue Blacks, Invisible Greens, Blues and other colors, heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths, Cassimers &c., all of which will be sold low.

L. T. WATTSON.

N. B. Best winter Sperm Oil for sale.

Lewistown, Dec. 4, 1839.

RHEUMATISM,

Entirely Cured by the use of Dr. O H arlich's Compound Strengthening AND German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson. of Chester Co. Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for 18 months, his Symptoms were Excruciating pain in all his Joints especially in his hip, Shoulder, and Ancles. pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson. was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Harlich's pills of which he sent to the Agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for 18 months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes thee lines published that they may be relieved and again enjey the pleasures of a healthy life.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

South-east corner of the Diamond

LEWISTOWN, Pa.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above BUSINESS, and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

Having a large stock on hand at this time from his own manufactory, which consists in part of

Men's	Calf,	Kip, and	Coarse Boots,
"	"	"	" *Monroes,*
'	'	'	Shoes & Pumps,
Boy's	'	'	Lace Boots,
Ladies	'	'	Gaiter *Boots,*
'	*Calf, Morocco,* & Kip		Boots,
'	'	'	Shoes and Pumps,
'	Lasting, Kid, & Morocco		Slippers,

With a general assortment of Youths Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

All Orders promptly attended to by

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Lewistown, Dec. 3d 1839.

N. B.—The public may rest assured, that EASTERN work will not be sold to them as Home Manufacture

Lewistown Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, *I* want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire baeks, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

STOP! LOOK HERE,

Furniture and Looking-Glass

MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCLIBERS thankful for past favours, so liberally bestowed upon them by the public, take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have rented the New Large Store Room adjoining James Turner's and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Hotel, where they invite the public to call and examine their stock of

Furniture and Looking-Glasses,

which are of the best materials and Workmanship and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. They are prepared to execute all orders for **FURNITURE** in general,—also, VENETIAN SHUTTERS, Venetian and DWARF BLINDS, on an improved plan. They have a great variety of Superb Steel, Lithography, and Wood Engravings consisting of full setts of the President's of the United States &c. &c.

*** N. B. Old Looking-Glasses neatly fitted with new Glasses of a superior quality, and Glasses newly framed on reasonable terms.

Stores in Town and Country can be supplied with Looking-Glasses at Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

HALLIDAY & CASEY.

Lewistown, Jan. 14th 1840.